

UNRWA appeals for more funds

AMMAN (R) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) appealed Sunday for \$13 million to help in reconstruction work in war-damaged Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. A press release issued by the agency said the money was needed to rebuild schools, clinics and offices in refugee camps in the Beirut, Tyre and Sidon areas, which were damaged during Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer. It added that part of the aid would be used as cash grants to allow 3,200 destitute families to rebuild their homes. The U.N. body, which has been short of funds recently, receives cash and supplies from some Arab countries and several non-governmental organisations.

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Mecca hotel fire kills three

MECCA (A.P.) — Three persons have perished and many were seriously injured when fire engulfed a three-storey hotel near the Grand Mosque in this Muslim holy city, it was reported here Sunday. The English-language newspaper Saudi Gazette said that most of the casualties in the Bangladesh Hotel blaze were Bangladeshi expatriates. The fire, believed to have been caused by an electrical short circuit in the hotel restaurant last Friday, also charred some adjacent buildings, witnesses reported.

Indian policeman runs amok, kills 11

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — A policeman ran amok with a rifle at a temple in Mandasaur in central India Saturday night, shooting 11 people dead and wounding another nine, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Sunday. Other policemen chased the constable — who was posted at the Pashupatinath temple in Mandasaur town — and shot him dead, the news agency said. One of the temple's priests was among the dead.

Saudis move against traffic law violators

JEDDAH (R) — More than 600 motorists in Saudi Arabia have been arrested and detained in a crackdown on traffic code violators, the Saudi daily Al-Jazira reported Sunday. The paper quoted a traffic department official as saying the number of arrests, made between Wednesday and Friday last week, were the largest on record. The official said the arrested motorists would be sent for trial according to traffic code regulations, which call for a maximum 600 riyal (\$173) fine and three days in jail for parking in a prohibited area or violating traffic laws.

Thousands protest against missile testing in Canada

NEW YORK (A.P.) — Thousands massed in almost every major north American city on Saturday, and small groups gathered outside Canadian consulates across the United States protesting cruise missile tests in Canada. About 3,500 protesters marched in downtown Toronto, burning a missile in effigy, while a "die-in" was staged in Montreal. In New York City, a car carried a model of a cruise missile bearing slogans.

Air Canada Boeing suffers fuel loss

GIMLI, Canada (A.P.) — An Air Canada jet carrying 61 passengers and a crew of eight lost fuel on a flight from Montreal to Edmonton Saturday night and made an emergency landing on an old military airstrip, an airline spokesman said Sunday. The Air Canada spokesman in Montreal said the aircraft, a Boeing 767, had "a serious fuel starvation problem" which caused a loss of engine power. The passengers exited the aircraft on emergency chutes after the plane skidded to a halt on the airstrip, now used for auto racing. Officials said two people were taken to Gimli hospital with slight injuries.

INSIDE

- Moroccan forces repulse Polisario attack, page 2
- IDB announces credit incentives for Balqa region, page 3
- U.S. demands arms limitation on differential basis, page 4
- Carnivorous dinosaur's skeleton found in England, page 5
- Czechoslovakia wins Federation Cup, page 6
- Overall Middle East investments in U.S. decline, page 7
- Salvador elections delayed, page 8

Four reported killed Fateh rivals clash again

BEIRUT (R) — Rival Palestinian guerrilla factions battled each other with artillery and heavy weapons for more than four hours in eastern Lebanon Sunday in the worst flare-up since a ceasefire three weeks ago.

Correspondents who witnessed the clash said rebels opposed to Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), launched a thrust against loyalist positions in the Bekaa Valley town of Ta'anayel.

Lebanese security officials put the death toll at four, with an undetermined number of wounded. A PLO communique issued in Tripoli, Mr. Arafat's main power base in Lebanon, said two loyalists were killed and five injured in Sunday's exchanges and in a smaller clash Saturday.

The fighting indicated that recent changes in the guerrilla command of Mr. Arafat's own Fateh guerrilla group — widely seen as concessions to the rebels — had failed to beat the rift between the PLO leader and his hardline opponents.

Six PLO mediators helped work out a ceasefire on July 4 after nearly two months of sporadic clashes in the Bekaa.

PLO sources last week said two top commanders in Lebanon, Hajj Ismail and Abu Hajem, whose appointment by Mr. Arafat sparked the revolt in May, had been removed from their posts.

A rebel spokesman in Damascus accused the Arafat men of starting the fighting. He said reports in Beirut of the clash were exaggerated, but declined to give details.

The PLO communique said the fighting ended with an undeclared ceasefire at about 3 p.m. (1300 GMT).

A reporter for state-run Beirut Radio said the rebels seized a loyalist base in a building known as the Abu Khatir Mansion and a supply depot, but the communique denied this.

In earlier rounds of inter-Palestinian fighting, Mr. Arafat's men have been driven from their bases near the Syrian border, and loyalists have frequently expressed fears that the rebels might move against their remaining positions in the Bekaa.

A correspondent who watched the fighting said Syrian troops, who control the area, took no part in the clash. A Syrian armoured troop carrier picked up Syrian soldiers and took them about one kilometre away to safety, he said.

Mr. Arafat's military deputy Khalil Al Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, said the fighting damaged the Palestinian cause as a whole.

"Our Palestinian people everywhere... are sad because (rebel leader) Abu Musa's group, which is supported by our Syrian brothers and the Libyans, is going on with a policy to destroy the PLO," he said.

Speaking to a television interviewer, he said he was working to extend the ceasefire when Saturday's attacks were launched by the rebels.

After talking by military telephone to a local Fateh commander in the crossroads town of Shioura, Abu Jihad confirmed that the fighting had ended.



TIGHT WATCH ON ARABS: An Israeli soldier keeps watch on Palestinians in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron Sunday as Israeli leftists staged a demonstration in protest against Jewish settlements there (story on page 2)

Refugee leaders pledge support for PLO leader

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestinian refugee leaders have accused Syria and Libya of fomenting the rebellion in Fateh after Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — Jordan talks were about to produce agreement on joint political action on the Palestinian problem.

At a meeting with reporters at the Beqaa refugee camp Sunday, 16 Palestinian representatives said that the rebels were "incited to carry out their plans by the Syrian and Libyan regimes."

They voiced their support for a closer Jordanian-Palestinian relationship and demanded that Syria and Libya "keep their hands off the PLO and stop meddling in the internal affairs of the organisation."

"The Syrian interference in creating obstacles to the Palestinian fighters and undermining the unity among their groups," they added.

They supported Yasser Arafat as the legitimate PLO leader and emphasised that the organisation can only have "one spinal cord."

Mr. Arafat, they said, is "the architect of the Palestinian revolution" and therefore "we do not wish to have a replacement for him."

The present rift, they added, is not in the interest of the Palestinians and "we call on Arab countries to heel it."

They declared that they have faith in the PLO's infrastructure and its democratic system. The refugee representatives also said that "it is true that some mistakes happen from time to time but this can be handled within the framework of the PLO."

"We are truly committed to the PLO's legitimate leadership and pledge to honour its various resolutions," the Palestinian representatives said.

Arafat, Cheysson discuss Lebanon

TUNIS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson discussed the dangers of partition in Lebanon at a meeting with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat here Sunday, Palestinian sources said.

Mr. Cheysson, who made a surprise 24-hour visit to Tunisia, conferred with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for 90 minutes.

The head of the PLO's Political Department, Farouk Kaddoumi, attended the meeting and said later that Mr. Cheysson and Mr. Arafat exchanged views on Middle East issues — especially the situation in Lebanon.

He said dangers of Lebanon's partition were at the centre of the discussions, which also dealt with the part France could play in trying to convince its European Community partners to take positions more favourable to the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Cheysson's talks with Mr. Arafat are aimed at keeping France informed on latest developments and do not herald a French mediation bid to solve Syrian-Palestinian differences, diplomatic sources here said.

The meeting took place at the residence of the PLO representative in Tunisia, Hakam Belaloui, at La Marsa, near Tunis. PLO sources said.

Mr. Cheysson also met Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi Sunday morning.

They reviewed international issues, particularly the latest developments in the Middle East, the Tunisian news agency TAP said.

Mr. Cheysson is also due to meet Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi who is going to Damascus on a mediation mission as a member of the Arab conciliation committee.

The committee, set up by an Arab summit in 1981 to help solve differences within the Arab World, also includes the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

Mr. Arafat, who has spent half his time in Tunis since being expelled from Syria a month ago, said he was a pro-Arafat Fateh member. "They threatened to kill me and persuaded me to cooperate with them in monitoring the movements of the loyalist forces. Such acts threaten to undermine relations between Palestinian commandos and civilians," he said.

The civilians have expressed intolerance with the violent clashes which they describe as "clashes among brothers". However, their anger is directed mainly against Abu Musa's group and the PFLP-GC.

Yet, some of the fighters remind themselves bitterly, "differences among the Palestinian fighters favour the Israelis."

"It is diverting attention from the key issue, the fight for our homeland. But we will not allow the rift to paralyse the resistance against Israel," they declare.

Deep division visible among Palestinian ranks in north Lebanon, observers say

By Lamis K. Andoni
in Tripoli

The rebellion among fighters of the Fateh commando movement, the biggest under the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which erupted in May seems to have led into a deep split in the organisation, observers and the fighters themselves say.

The revolt, which surfaced after protests from some of the Fateh leaders, stationed along with the PLO forces in north Lebanon, against key appointments by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, later developed into violent clashes between fighters who supported Mr. Arafat and those who opposed him.

In north Lebanon today, a de facto division within Fateh ranks is clearly visible and some of the pro-Arafat fighters say chances of a reconciliation are slim.

"We were all hoping that the differences would be resolved through democratic dialogue, but things took a turn to the worse when (rebel leader Colonel) Abu Musa's forces, together with fighters from the PFLP-GC (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmad Jibril), attacked our positions," says an Arafat loyalist stationed in Ta'anayel, near the Lebanese-Syrian border.

A number of other pro-Arafat fighters agree with him and say they used to visit the rebel camps freely before the violent clashes erupted in mid-June.

For the Fateh fighters who did not join the rebellion there was always hope that it could be resolved through free dialogue. While they supported the rebel demands for reform in the organisation, "stepping up armed struggle against Israel and totally denouncing any peace initiative which would recognise the Jewish state and change in the 'moderate' policies pursued by Mr. Arafat—the eruption of violent

clashes took them by surprise, they say.

They accuse "certain Arab countries and unpopular elements in the Palestinian revolution itself" for the worsening situation in north Lebanon, where the PLO forces are deployed along with Syrian forces, facing Israeli forces.

The reference to "certain Arab countries," points to Syria which expelled Mr. Arafat after he accused the government of President Hafez Al Assad of supporting the rebellion, and Libya, which backs the PFLP-GC, and is accused of openly launching attacks against Arafat loyalist positions in Lebanon.

NEWS ANALYSIS

anon's Bekaa Valley.

"Hopes for a peaceful reconciliation were shattered when the role of certain Arab regimes and the presence of certain unpopular elements in the revolution itself became evident," a pro-Arafat Fateh commando said.

He pointed out that the rebels have lost the sympathy they enjoyed because of their attacks on pro-Arafat positions. "We would all have rallied round Abu Musa in his calls for reforms if the reformist movement resorted to peaceful means and did not overstep the organisation's framework, allowing itself to be turned into a tool in the hands of certain Arab regimes," he said.

"When the rebels resorted to violent means, the issue of reform in the organisation was pushed aside and the priority was to defend the independence of Palestinian decision-making," said Bilal, a pro-Arafat commando, who has taken part in many military operations against the Israeli occupation authorities inside the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "The main issue at the moment has become survival of the movement."

he said. "We are afraid that the wrong tactics by the rebels and their alliance with Syria, Libya and the PFLP-GC would eventually abort the reformist demands," he added bitterly.

Leadership blamed

Some of the fighters who have joined the rebel movement also sounded sceptical of the eventual form of the rebellion. Although they agree that the tactics used by the rebels are wrong, they blame the Fateh leadership for what they describe as a "compulsory deviation" of the reformist movement.

A young commando, who enjoys good reputation among fighters from both sides and who has joined the dissidents says that from the very beginning the Fateh leadership did not intend to meet the demands of the rebels. He insisted that the violent turn in the rebellion was essentially instigated by "external forces," taking advantage of the Fateh leadership's stand.

"The obstinate position of the leaders and their continuous denial of mistakes have pushed the reformists to adopt these wrong tactics," the young commando said.

He accused the Fateh leadership of "pushing the rebels into the laps of the Syrians" and to cooperate with the PFLP-GC. The commando, who occupies a senior position in the movement, but who asked not to be identified, said that these "mistakes should not overshadow the essence of the reformist movement." However, he agrees that the mutiny has lost its popular support, especially in the Bekaa and Palestinian refugee camps in north Lebanon.

The decline in support of the rebellion, however, contrasts with an increasing support for the reformist demands the Abu Musa

group submitted at the beginning of the revolt.

One of the reasons which led to the decline in the support for the rebels is the Syrian expulsion of Mr. Arafat in June. The rebels say that the PLO leader has used it as an "effective" tool in his "war" against the rebels.

PFLP-GC 'intimidation'

The PFLP-GC's intimidation of civilians is another major factor that worked against the interests of the movement. Civilians who live in Ta'anayel, Abouds Farm, Bar Elias and Anjar, all villages in the Bekaa Valley, often complain of being harassed and threatened by fighters belonging to the PFLP-GC. A young Lebanese woman said PFLP-GC men have warned her and her husband against helping and even talking to Arafat loyalists.

A young bedouin who lives near Abouds Farm said he was stopped at a PFLP-GC roadblock and was interrogated. He was asked whether he was a pro-Arafat Fateh member. "They threatened to kill me and persuaded me to cooperate with them in monitoring the movements of the loyalist forces. Such acts threaten to undermine relations between Palestinian commandos and civilians," he said.

The civilians have expressed intolerance with the violent clashes which they describe as "clashes among brothers". However, their anger is directed mainly against Abu Musa's group and the PFLP-GC.

Yet, some of the fighters remind themselves bitterly, "differences among the Palestinian fighters favour the Israelis."

"It is diverting attention from the key issue, the fight for our homeland. But we will not allow the rift to paralyse the resistance against Israel," they declare.

Baghdad reports continuing battle

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday fierce fighting was continuing with Iranian forces in the Haj Omran area on the northern front of the Gulf war.

The fighting follows an Iranian offensive Saturday into the Kurdish mountains of northern Iraq, producing the heaviest fighting of the Gulf war since an Iranian offensive further south in April.

A military communique issued in Baghdad said Iraqi jets and helicopter gunships had carried out 273 combat missions against Iranian units in the Haj Omran area, and against other targets inside Iranian territory.

The Iraqi communique said its forces had "crushed and destroyed enemy attacks" in the area, where Tehran earlier claimed it had captured a military base six kilometres inside Iraq.

"Our forces are still engaged in fierce clashes with enemy units, which suffered very heavy losses in men and equipment," the communique said.

"Our brave units launched successful attacks on enemy units in the same area, killing more than 800 Iranian troops, whose corpses were counted in front of one of our units, besides large numbers of wounded and a number captured," the communique added.

The Iraqi forces killed 600 Iranians Saturday, but the communique made no mention of Iraqi casualties.

The fighting is taking place along a road running from the Iranian border town of Piranshahr westward across a mountain pass to the town of Rawanduz in Iraq.

The rugged area, with peaks rising 3,000 metres, is the homeland of Kurdish tribal groups who have opposed both the Tehran and Baghdad governments in the past. The fighting was the heaviest in the 34-month-old Gulf war since April, when Iran launched an unsuccessful offensive in the southern Misan sector of the battlefield.

An Iraqi spokesman said three Iranian infantry battalions, a mechanised battalion and two commando battalions had been wiped out.

Huge quantities of weapons and ammunition were also destroyed, he said.

In previous Iranian offensives, Iraqi tactics have been to allow the thrusts to peak and then launch counter-attacks, heavily dependent on air power.

Saudi Arabia, India voice concern over Gulf war, page 2

Saddam Hussein's mother dies

BAGHDAD (R) — The mother of President Saddam Hussein has died and was being buried Sunday at Tikrit, north of Baghdad, the presidential office announced.

The announcement did not give a cause of death for Sabha Talafah, who was believed to be in her mid-60s. It described her as "the mother of the strugglers" in reference to her sons who were early members of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, now the ruling party in Iraq.

Besides the president, her other sons are Barazan Ibrahim Al Tikriti, chief of Iraqi intelligence, Wafhan Ibrahim, director-general of the vice-chairman's office of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Saha'awi Ibrahim, a member of Iraq's National Assembly.

She was also aunt of General Adnan Khairallah, deputy commander-in-chief of the Iraqi armed forces and defence minister.

Shamir, Arens to visit U.S. for Lebanon talks

TEL AVIV (R) — President Reagan has invited Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to talks on Lebanon and they will leave for Washington Monday, a cabinet spokesman said.

The U.S. president's request followed Prime Minister Menachem Begin's postponement of talks with Mr. Reagan this week for personal reasons.

Israel's plans for a partial pull-back of its forces in Lebanon, which Washington fears will create serious security problems for the Beirut government, were expected to be the chief topic at Mr. Reagan's meeting with the Israeli ministers.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said they would make it clear the recent flare-up in fighting in Lebanon would not deter Israel from pulling its troops back to a new "defence line" in South Lebanon.

Mr. Meridor said Mr. Begin had received a letter Sunday from Mr. Reagan asking him to send the two ministers and officially informing Israel of Robert MacFarlane's appointment as special U.S. Middle East envoy.

Mr. Begin's postponement of the meeting with Mr. Reagan has intensified speculation about his health.

"The Americans are reassessing their Lebanon policy and we have been given a chance to take part in these discussions," a senior Israeli official told correspondents.

Israel signed an agreement with Lebanon in May to withdraw its estimated 25,000 troops, but on condition Syria also agreed to leave Lebanon.

The official said the ministers would raise Damascus's continuing refusal to withdraw and discuss ways of getting Syrian troops out of Lebanon.

He blamed fresh clashes in Lebanon over the past few days on Syria: "Violence is the way the Syrians express their intentions and their power in Lebanon."

He said Israeli forces were trying their best to stop the fighting between Druze and rightists in the Shouf area but Israel could not hope to solve the conflict.

He rejected charges by Israeli Druze leaders that Israel had allowed Lebanese rightist Falange forces to enter the Shouf area after Israel occupied it last summer.

Cairo resumes trial of rebels

CAIRO (A.P.) — The trial of 300 Muslim extremists charged with attempting to overthrow the government resumed Sunday following a one month recess because of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Syria backs new Lebanese front

KUWAIT (R) — Syria's Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Sunday indicated Syrian support for the newly established Lebanese national salvation front and reiterated opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli troop agreement.

Lebanon's Druze leader Walid Junblatt Saturday announced formation of the front grouping senior politicians opposed to the government of President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. Khaddam was asked by reporters after a meeting with Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah Syria's attitude towards the front.

"Syria will offer support to any Lebanese working to rescue Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and the factional Palangist control," he said.

He added that Syria's rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement was "a principal clear and firm."

During his meeting with the Emir, Mr. Khaddam delivered a message from President Hafez Al Assad dealing with the situation in Lebanon and Syria's position regarding recent developments in the Middle East, officials said.

The Syrian foreign minister later flew to Jeddah, where he was delivering a similar message to Saudi King Fahd.

In Jeddah, King Fahd received the message from President Assad during his meeting with Mr. Khaddam. They also discussed bilateral relations and the current situation in the Arab World, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

In Damascus, meanwhile, Syria's state radio said the formation of the salvation front in Lebanon was a step in the right direction.

"Syria considers the formation of this front a step in the right direction towards the liberation of Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and the achievement of national accord," it said in a political commentary.

"Such a front will open new horizons of struggle to the front's groups and to the Lebanese people in the battle of confrontation against the conspiring and intriguing forces which are trying to destroy Lebanon and partition it."

The commentary added that Lebanon's future was determined by its own people, not in the United States or Israel.

Morocco reports withstanding massive Polisario Front attack

M'SIED, Southern Morocco (R) — The Western Saharan desert near this fortified village shook with explosions Saturday as Polisario Front guerrillas mounted a barrage of heavy weapons fire at Moroccan lines on the 13th day of a major attack against government forces.

But the guerrillas, who have been fighting against Moroccan administration of the former Spanish colony for more than seven years, had failed to breach Moroccan defence lines, Moroccan officials said.

Col. Mobamad Bennani, the officer in charge of the southern command, said Morocco's losses in the first three days of the attack — the first on this scale for more than a year — were 18 killed and 70 wounded. One Moroccan was killed and eight wounded Friday, he said.

"Never before has such intense firing been experienced in the war", Col. Bennani told a party of reporters brought to the area 550 kilometres south of the tourist centre of Marrakech.

The Polisario used 10 batteries of Soviet-made 122 mm rockets fired in quick salvos, he said, adding: "this is colossal".

The reporters, accompanied by Minister of State Gen. Moulay Hafid Alaoui, were shown the wrecks of a Czechoslovak-made T-55 tank, a Soviet-made armoured personnel carrier BTR-76,

Spanish-made Land Rovers and numerous Kalashnikov assault rifles.

Col. Bennani said the wrecks had been retrieved by night, outside the Moroccan defence perimeter, to show evidence of the Polisario's losses.

He said a total of 24 armoured Polisario vehicles, 10 jeeps and more than 50 vehicles of all kinds had been destroyed since July 10.

The 50 vehicles as well as two artillery batteries were hit by the Moroccan air force during raids on Polisario supply lines. But the air force is used cautiously, he said, because the Polisario is known to have SAM-6 ground-to-air missiles.

He declined to assess Polisario losses but said Moroccan troops had buried the remains of more than 50 guerrillas.

Col. Bennani took over command of the 80,000 Moroccan troops in the south after the death of Gen. Ahmad Dlimi in a road accident.

He said the fighting was mostly in the form of artillery duels and the Polisario never came closer than two kilometres from the Moroccan defences.

The attack followed a call last month by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for Morocco and the Polisario to open direct contacts in view of a self-determination referendum to be held in December.

Gen. Alaoui, a minister considered as close to King Hassan, said the Polisario, backed by Algeria and Libya, existed only because it had bases and enjoyed sanctuary in neighbouring countries.

Chadian army poised to attack rebel leader's northern stronghold

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad government forces are poised for an attempt to recapture the northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau, taken by Libyan-backed rebels exactly a month ago, military sources said.

Following an initially successful rebel push southwards, troops loyal to pro-Western President Hissene Habre have reconquered most of eastern Chad and are preparing for the assault on Faya-Largeau, the sources said.

The town, nearly 1,000 kilometres north of N'Djamena, has been former President Goukouni Oueddei's headquarters since his Libyan-equipped forces captured

it after a 48-hour siege on June 24. The sources said that despite an enormous quantity of military supplies received from France, the government troops face a tough battle for Faya-Largeau.

Following their setbacks in the east, the insurgents have considerably strengthened their defences at the oasis, according to a government military commander.

Maj. Ganbang Zamtato told Chad Radio that the rebel garrison had ground-to-ground missiles and more than 100 vehicles equipped with 116-mm and 108-mm guns.

Faya-Largeau is close to the

Libyan border and easy to resupply with men and arms, he said.

The military sources said government forces were completing mopping-up operations in the Fada area, south of Faya-Largeau.

Chadian journalists returning from the north-east said 50 insurgents had gone over to the government side on Thursday, taking their weapons and 10 military vehicles.

They were survivors from the battle for Biltine, retaken by government troops 10 days ago, who had found themselves cut off following the rebels' retreat.

Libya attacks Habre policy

ADDISABABA (R) — A Libyan spokesman here has condemned rebel intervention in Chad, saying it was aimed at undermining Libya's security and territorial integrity, the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) reported Sunday.

ENA quoted a spokesman at the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) here as saying Chad's President Hissene Habre and his supporters were "carrying out a plan of aggression contrived by imperialists and Zionists against the Ethiopian people".

The spokesman's statement accused the Habre government of falsely blaming Libya for what in reality was "mounting national resistance".

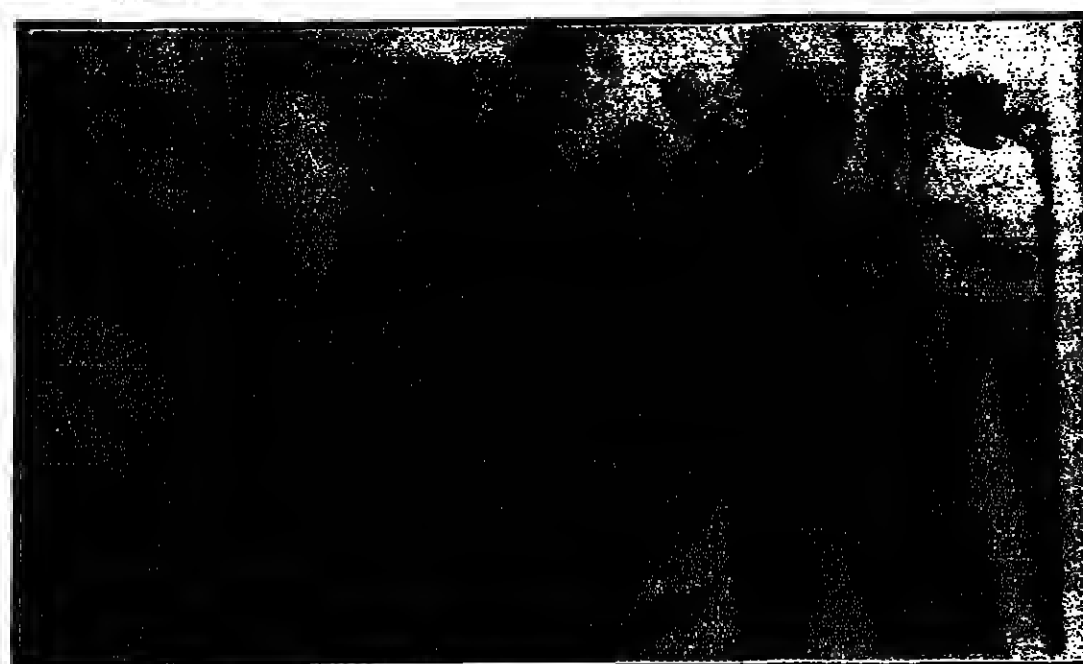
According to ENA, the spokesman said Libya would not remain indifferent "and it reserves the right to take any measures to counter this plan in order to safeguard Libyan security and territorial integrity".

Kuwaiti army chief ends Sofia visit

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's army general chief of staff, Maj.-Gen. Abdullah Farrag Al-Ghanim, returned home Saturday after an official five-day visit to Bulgaria.

He told reporters on arrival his talks covered Middle East problems as well as bilateral cooperation, especially in the military field.

Official sources said senior Bulgarian military staff are expected to visit Kuwait soon for talks on ways of boosting bilateral cooperation in military matters.



The Israeli "Peace Now" movement Sunday stages a protest against Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron (A.P. wirephoto)

Israelis protest against Hebron settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Several thousand Israelis joined a leftist "peace now" demonstration in Hebron in the occupied West Bank Saturday to protest against Jewish settlement inside the ancient town.

Troops Friday lifted a curfew imposed on the

town centre after a Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death 10 days earlier. The army had declared the town closed to non-residents to prevent the demonstration, but later relented.

Battles rage on Kurdistan mountains

By Paul Eedle

TEHRAN (R) — The latest fighting in the Gulf war has erupted in the rugged mountains of Kurdistan, the home of tribal bands which have been fighting for their autonomy for many years.

Iran said a main aim of its thrust into Iraq, west of the border town of Piranshahr, was to stop supplies from Iraq reaching Kurdish rebels in Iran.

But the mountains, more than 3,000 metres high, and a lack of proper roads make conventional warfare difficult.

Iran said it concentrated its attacks around the only main road crossing the northern border, the highway from Piranshahr through a mountain pass to Rawandiz in Iraq.

It said its troops captured King Mountain, a 2,600 metre peak commanding the road.

Iran has taken a series of actions this year against Kurdish rebels on its own side of the border.

Some of Iran's three million Kurds, notably the Kurdish Dem-

ocratic Party and the leftist Komalah group, took advantage of the 1979 Iranian revolution to reassert their influence in the mountain region.

The new Islamic leaders in Tehran showed little sympathy for the rebels as their predecessor, the late Shah, and began campaigns to re-establish control over the area.

Tehran newspapers carry frequent reports of Iranian government operations to clear rebels out of isolated villages in the area or to restore government control of main roads.

The Iraqi government also has a long history of trouble with groups among its 2.5 million Kurds and has accused both the past and the present Iranian governments of aiding the rebels.

A treaty between Iran and Iraq in 1975 ended the Shah's support for the Kurdish rebels and Baghdad was able to restore a measure of control to the mountains.

But when the Gulf War erupted in 1980, diplomats said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein moved

troops from peace-keeping in Kurdistan to the battle fronts against Iran farther south, and Kurdish groups took advantage of this to reassert their power.

While many Kurds have fought the Iranian and Iraqi governments, they have also regularly fought each other, and diplomats said there were also groups of Kurds in both countries that supported their governments.

Iranian reports of anti-rebel operations frequently refer to Kurdish units fighting alongside government forces.

Western diplomats said one Iraqi Kurdish group recently entered a pact with the authorities in Baghdad.

An Iraqi military communiqué issued in Baghdad Saturday said "the heroes of Iraq, from Arabs and Kurds, have fought bravely defending the dear homeland".

The communiqué, quoted by the official Iraqi news agency INA, also said that "saboteur agents", an Iraqi codename for Kurdish rebels, had joined Iranian troops in the cross-border thrust.

Saudi Arabia, India voice concern over Gulf fighting

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and India have voiced concern over continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, stressing efforts should continue to end hostilities, India's Deputy Foreign Minister Romesh Bhandari said.

He told Reuters in a telephone interview the views were expressed during a meeting in Jeddah with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal.

Mr. Bhandari said he handed Prince Saud a message to King Fahd from Mrs. Gandhi dealing with the Middle East situation.

KUWAIT (R) — Syria's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdel-Haleem Khaddam arrived here Sunday with a message from President Hafez Al-Assad to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah. Syrian officials said.

Qadhafi in Algiers

PARIS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived in Algeria Sunday for a "working visit", the Algerian news agency APS said.

The agency, monitored in Paris, said the Libyan leader was welcomed at the airport by Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Col. Qadhafi arrived from Nouakchott after a two-day visit to Mauritania which, like Libya, wants to participate in efforts to build a united Maghreb (North Africa) including Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

Middle East reaction on Habib muted

BAHRAIN (R) — President Reagan's replacement of veteran diplomat Philip Habib as special U.S. envoy in the Middle East has met muted official response in the Middle East and Arab commentators said the move would make little difference.

The appointment to the position of Robert MacFarlane, deputy national security affairs adviser, coincided with the visit of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to Washington and was widely regarded as an attempt to nudge Syria into agreeing to a deal to get all foreign forces out of Lebanon.

Diplomats in Syria, which had refused to receive Mr. Habib in Damascus, said the move might help to smooth U.S. relations with the government there. But Damascus has remained silent.

The most positive Arab response to the move came from Bahrain, whose leader Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa had just completed a four-day official visit to Washington.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa was quoted from London by the Bahrain-based Gulf news agency as saying the move was "a positive and constructive step".

A Jordanian daily newspaper said Mr. MacFarlane's appointment signalled no change in American policy.

"The two envoys are like the two faces of a coin," the Arabic language Al-Rai said. It was wrong to assume that it heralded a victory for Syria or the Arabs, it said.

But in Beirut, the pro-Syrian newspaper Al-Sharq said Mr. Habib's departure showed the failure of U.S. policy in the region and the potential power of the Arab World. Syria brought down the head of Habib, it said.

The independent An-Nahar, however, commented "while Lebanon is counting its own victims, Philip Habib has become one of the new victims — one who has been sacrificed to please Syria."

Newspapers in Cairo published news of the new envoy's appointment without comment.

In its Sunday edition, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram quoted foreign ministry sources as saying Washington's assurances, that its Middle East policies would not be changed "was far more important than a change of persons."

Israel expressed regret at Mr. Habib's departure, although its leaders were known to be impatient and disappointed with him after his failure to win agreement from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Syria to withdraw their forces from Lebanon.

Spokesman Uri Porat said Prime Minister Menachem Begin met Mr. MacFarlane when the U.S. official went to occupied Jerusalem in 1981, after Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor.

"He was very successful. The prime minister was very impressed by him," he said.

TV & RADIO

| JORDAN TELEVISION | Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 |
|---------------------------|---|
| MAIN CHANNEL | Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 The Golden Age of Opera 07:45 |
| 17:30 | Science Through the Looking Glass 08:00 |
| 17:30 | Cartoons 08:00 |
| 18:10 | Children's Programme 08:30 |
| 18:35 | Little House 08:30 |
| 19:05 | Programme Review 08:30 |
| 19:15 | Local Programme 08:30 |
| 19:30 | News in Arabic 08:30 |
| 20:00 | Arabic Series 08:30 |
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| 22:15 | Arabic Series 08:30 |
| 22:45 | Arabic Series 08:30 |
| 23:00 | News in Arabic 08:30 |
| FOREIGN CHANNEL | |
| 18:00 | French Programme 08:30 |
| 19:00 | News in French 08:30 |
| 19:30 | News in Hebrew 08:30 |
| 20:30 | Comedy: Barney Miller 08:30 |
| 21:00 | 100 Great Paintings 08:30 |
| 21:30 | Partners in Crime 08:30 |
| 22:00 | News in Arabic 08:30 |
| 22:15 | The Love Boat 08:30 |
| RADIO JORDAN | |
| 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM | |
| & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW | |
| 07:00 | Morning Show 08:30 |
| 07:30 | News Bulletin 08:30 |
| 08:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 08:30 | Morning Show 08:30 |
| 11:00 | Pop Session 08:30 |
| 12:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 12:30 | Pop Session 08:30 |
| 13:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
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| 14:00 | News Bulletin 08:30 |
| 14:30 | News Bulletin 08:30 |
| 15:00 | Over a Cup of Tea 08:30 |
| 15:30 | Concert Hour 08:30 |
| 16:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 16:30 | Instrumentals, Old Favourites 08:30 |
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| 17:30 | Instrumentals, Old Favourites 08:30 |
| 18:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 18:30 | Sports Round-up 08:30 |
| 19:00 | Doctor at Large 08:30 |
| 19:30 | News Bulletin 08:30 |
| 20:00 | News Bulletin 08:30 |
| 21:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 21:30 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 22:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 22:30 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 23:00 | News Summary 08:30 |
| 24:00 | News Headlines 08:30 |
| BBC WORLD SERVICE | |
| 639, 720, 1413 KHz | |
| 06:00 | Newsday 06:30 |
| 06:30 | Newsday 06:30 |
| 06:45 | Letter from London 06:30 |

WHAT'S GOING ON

| TODAY'S EVENTS | SERVICE CLUBS |
|---|--|
| FILM | Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m. |
| "Northern Lights" at the American Centre at 8:00 p.m. | Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m. |
| CULTURAL CENTRES | Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. |
| Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267 | Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. |
| American Centre. 44371 | Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261. |
| American Centre Library. 44371 | |
| British Council. 39147-8 | |
| French Cultural Centre. 37089 | |
| Goethe Institute. 41943 | |
| Soviet Cultural Centre. 44203 | |
| Spanish Cultural Centre. 24846 | |
| Turkish Cultural Centre. 39777 | |
| Haya Arts Centre. 665195 | |
| Husseini Youth City. 667181 | |
| Y.W.C.A. 664251 | |
| Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 | |
| Amman Municipal Library. 36111 | |
| University of Jordan Library. 843555 | |
| MUSEUMS | CHURCHES |
| Folklore Museum. Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. | St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590. |
| Jordan Archaeological Museum. Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. | Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabel, 23541. |
| Jordan National Gallery. Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabel Lowellbeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. | Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 41559. |
| Popular Life of Jordan Museum. 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. | Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. |
| | Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. |
| | St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. |
| | Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249. |
| PRAYER TIMES | |
| 03:10 Sunrise | |
| 04:46 Sunrise | |
| 11:43 Dhuhr | |
| 15:23 Asr | |
| 18:38 Maghrib | |
| 20:14 Isha | |

FOR THE TRAVELLER

| AMMAN AIRPORT | ARRIVALS |
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| This information is supplied by Alfa information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified. | 06:55 Cairo (EA) |
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Blood thicker than water in world of the tadpole

By Donald J. Frederick

CORVALLIS, Oregon — Some tadpoles are doing more than marking time in grade school aquariums and amusing children at the old swimming hole.

These frogs-to-be keeping in touch with their brothers and sisters.

Tadpoles spawned by a species of frog known as *Rana cascadae* — a native of Oregon and Washington — not only recognise their own brothers and sisters, but half siblings as well. And they can tell which parent they have in common.

This sense of recognition is so strong that tadpoles raised in isolation just after they hatch can zero in on their brothers and sisters or half siblings days and even weeks later. Nor does it matter whether the tadpoles are raised from the beginning with non-kin; they can still identify their relatives later.

Finely tuned ability

"Never has such finely tuned kin recognition been pinpointed in a creature other than a mammal," said Andrew R. Blaustein, a zoologist at Oregon State University.

Working to prove the tadpoles' close family bonds, Mr. Blaustein and his colleague Mr. Richard K. O'Hara have examined hundreds of the animals in remote mountain ponds and in their laboratory in the last three and a half years. Their work has been supported by the National Geographic Society and the National Science Foundation.

In the lab, large water-filled tanks resembling oversized home aquariums have been divided into three compartments by two fine mesh screens.

In a typical experiment a test animal is placed in the larger middle compartment, a group of its kin in the smaller section at one end, a non-related group in the other. The scientists then watch to see which way the tadpole will go. For instance, tadpoles raised in isolation eventually went to the end of the tank harbouring their kin group and spent most of their time near them, separated only by the screen.

Since the tadpoles are raised in the laboratory from the time they hatch, the scientists can tell exactly which frogs parented a given clutch of eggs. They can, therefore, test all kinds of relationships. In one experiment, the same male frog fertilised two clutches of eggs from different mothers, so the importance of inherited male traits could be determined.

Beeline for kin

Tadpoles from one clutch were put in the tank and immediately swam toward their half brothers and sisters from the other clutch and away from non-kin.

"We were surprised," said Mr. Blaustein. "Up until these experiments, we had assumed that the animals used maternal cues to find their close relations."

"We figured they got these hints from the gelatinous egg mass that surrounds a clutch of as many as 600 to 800 tadpoles at hatching, and we thought the cues might be a combination of an odor in the egg mass and chemical ingredients left by the mother."

Now the scientists are convinced that besides these cues, the father's genes also play an important part in the identification process.

Mr. Blaustein and Mr. O'Hara are convinced that the paternal and maternal cues used by the animals in the lab are just as valid in the wild. Last summer they collected several clutches of tadpoles in the Cascade mountains, reared them in the lab, and dyed

them according to family groups. Some were coloured red or blue, others left unmarked.

They then were mixed together and reintroduced into the ponds about a month later. It took them only a day to sort themselves into sibling groups.

Lethal to predators

Why do the close relatives stick together? One of Mr. Blaustein's theories is linked to genetics and survival. He suspects that just before they metamorphose into frogs, the tadpoles may be poisonous to insect predators such as water beetle larvae.

"It may be a way of perpetuating their genes," he theorises. "By poisoning a predator, a tadpole may sacrifice itself, but it is assured that by banding together with family members, tadpoles with the same genes will survive."

Preliminary evidence indicates that the tadpoles retain their kin recognition even after becoming young frogs, and possibly into adulthood to avoid inbreeding.

If so, for the first time an amphibian would hop into elevated family circles with mammals, surpassing even mice and squirrels in their recognition ability.

National Geographic news feature

Skeleton of 1st flesh eating dinosaur found in England

By Stephen Powell

LONDON — The skeleton of a new species of flesh-eating dinosaur, even more vicious than the infamous Tyrannosaurus, has been discovered in a tranquil commuter belt south of London. The British Natural History Museum hailed the discovery of the 124 million year-old dinosaur whose teeth were "serrated like steak knives" as possibly the most important find in Britain this century.

The first bone to be found was a gigantic clawbone, strongly curved, sharply pointed and measuring more than a foot (30 centimetres) along the curve.

"This vicious-looking talon," said the museum, "is at least half as long again as the biggest clawbone of the hind foot of Tyrannosaurus."

Tyrannosaurus Rex has long been regarded as the most frightening creature ever to roam the earth. But experts said the newly discovered species was apparently even more terrible.

An amateur fossil hunter, 55-year-old plumber Bill Walker, found the clawbone in a claypit in southeast England last January. The exact location is being kept secret by the museum to stop unauthorised digging on the site.

Museum experts excited

"I knew I had found a very nice dinosaur claw," Mr. Walker told reporters this week. "but I had no idea of the significance of the find. I took it home, put it on a shelf and forgot about it for three weeks."

When his son-in-law later took the claw to the Natural History Museum, excited experts declared that it belonged to a totally unknown species of dinosaur.

Towards the end of May, a team from the museum began to dig up the remains and three van-loads of bones, often crushed and broken, were taken back to London.

Alan Charig, who led the excavation, said the find was of enormous importance.

"It is important because there is no doubt it is a totally new species of dinosaur. Even more important, this is the first record of any meat-eating dinosaur being found in rock of this age anywhere in the world."

The dinosaur was found in rocks of the lower Cretaceous period of 140 million to 120 million years ago.

Mr. Charig said: "The find has excited us considerably. It is only the second near-complete skeleton of a meat-eating dinosaur ever found in Britain."

The dinosaur roamed the marshes of southern England about 125 million years ago. It was up to 15 feet (almost five metres) high, weighed about two tons and could run up to 20 miles (32 kilometres) an hour, said Mr. Charig.

It used its speed and its huge claw to prey on Iguanodons, vegetarian dinosaurs.

Although dinosaurs disappeared from the earth 65 million years ago, they lasted about 140 million years, 150 times as long as intelligent man has managed so far.

One British expert, Richard Moody, said the latest find may help scientists understand why dinosaurs were such a success.

He told Reuters: "It may change our views considerably. It may tell us why dinosaurs were so successful. The fact that the claw is different could tell us about the dinosaur's habits as a predator."

Inexplicable mysteries

One mystery which the new find will not help to solve is why the dinosaurs suddenly and inexplicably disappeared. Heated argument about this has gone on for years and there are almost as many theories as there are experts.

The theories include climatic

changes, poisoning by new flowering plants, parasites, disease, slipped discs, shrinking brains, "racial old age" and exploding supernovas.

One extra-terrestrial theory has been gaining ground. Some scientists believe an asteroid, with a diameter of six to 14 kilometre (three to eight miles), collided with the earth and sent up a huge dust-cloud which blotted out the sun for years.

According to this theory, the dust-cloud would have killed most of the plant life and indirectly caused the extinction of the dinosaurs, most of whom were plant-eaters.

Supporters of this theory, notably Walter Alvarez of the University of California, point to the discovery of Iridium in rocks which date back to the time when the dinosaurs disappeared.

Iridium is normally a very rare element in the earth's crust but meteorites contain much higher levels.

The newly-found dinosaur, which is expected to go on public show at London's Natural History Museum by the end of this year, has not yet been named.

The museum said it might be named after its discoverer, plumber Bill Walker.

Fossil sheds light on mammalian Dark Ages

By Boris Weintraub

WASHINGTON — An international team of researchers has discovered the oldest land mammal fossils ever found in South America, shedding light on the Dark Ages of mammalian history on the continent.

The French-American team found the remains of seven specimens from three species on a hillside located in a bleak, isolated high-altitude site in Bolivia. All are marsupials — pouched mammals.

The new discoveries are believed to be between 70 and 75 million years old, according to Larry G. Marshall, a research associate in the department of geosciences at the University of Arizona, the American member of the team.

A scanty record

Until now, the record of mam-

malian evolution in South America had begun about 60 million years ago, from specimens found in Brazil and Argentina. But their very diversity indicated there was a lengthy evolutionary history before that. Yet no earlier fossils had been found, except for a few Peruvian fragments.

The new discoveries push mammalian history in South America back from the Cenozoic era firmly into the late Cretaceous epoch, which ended about 65 million years ago.

In addition to finding the mammals, the scientific team, supported by the National Geographic Society, determined that all were marsupials and none placental.

This suggests, said Mr. Marshall, that placental animals, whose unborn young are developed in the womb, did not arrive in South America until the very end of the Cretaceous period, as some scientists had speculated.

The expedition went to the southwest Bolivian site because French researchers had found late Cretaceous fossils of fish, crocodiles, and turtles in the area during a previous visit.

During the six-week expedition last fall, Marshall and his French colleagues — Mireille Gayet, Bernard Sigé, and Christian de Muizon of the French National Center for Scientific Research, and Alain Lavenex of the Office of Scientific and Technical Research Overseas — explored a number of Bolivian sites. The mammal fossils turned up during the second week.

Easy to spot

"The bones and teeth were lying either totally exposed, where you would just pick them up and they were nice and clean, or they were covered with just a very little bit of sand," Mr. Marshall recalled.

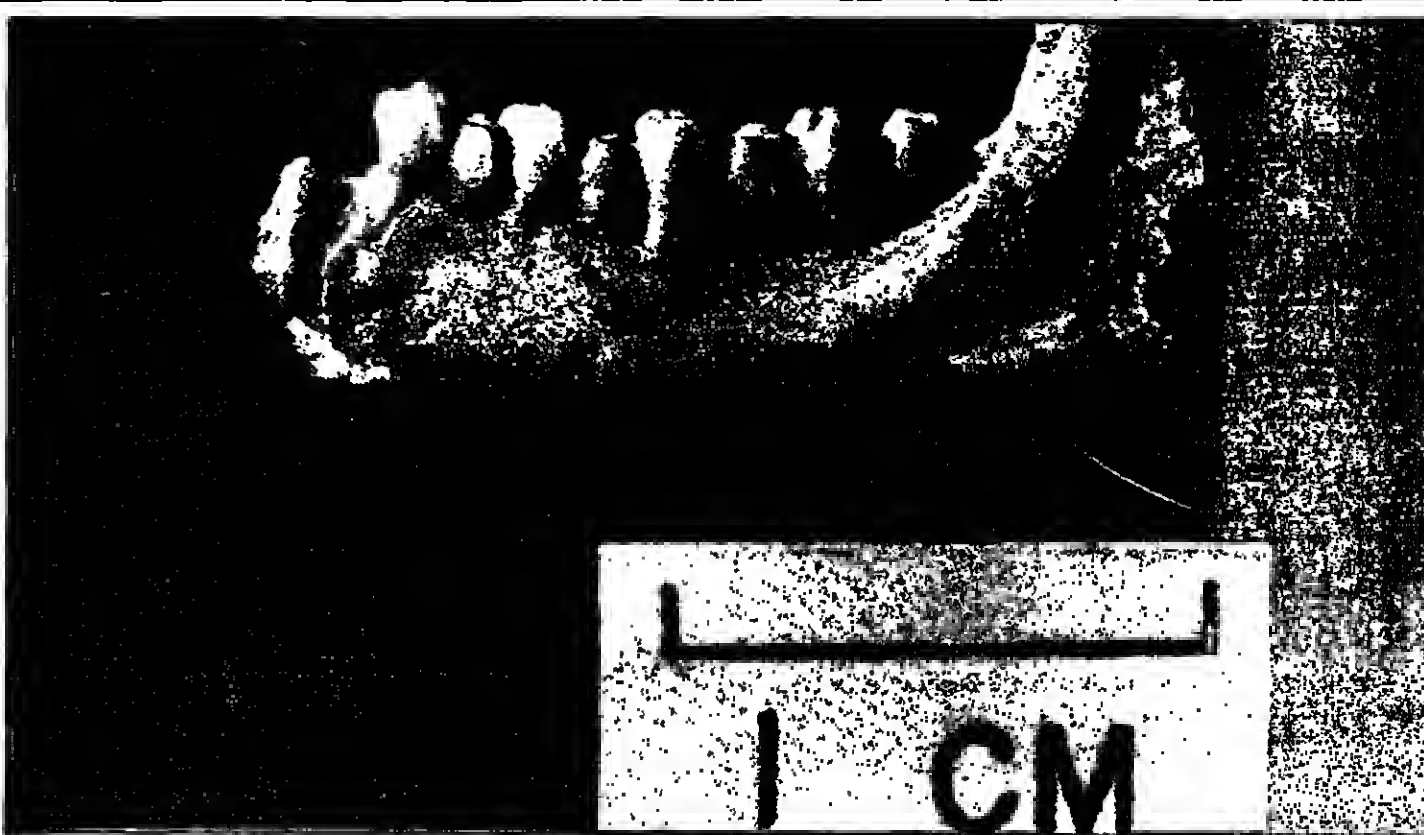
Mr. Marshall and his colleagues

identified the animals as marsupials on the basis of their dental characteristics. The three varieties discovered included an animal about the size of a rat, for which the team has nearly complete upper and lower dentition; a creature the size of a house mouse, known from a partial lower jaw without teeth; and a third, the size of a cat, known from a partial upper molar.

The discovery of three different types of animals suggests that marsupials already were diverse in South America by that time, Mr. Marshall said. None of the new species has been named yet.

The specimens have been taken to a French museum for study, as well as much of the sediment in which they were found. Meanwhile, the team hopes to return to Bolivia for another expedition, expecting to find more mammal fossils. Mr. Marshall and Mr. de Muizon said.

National Geographic news feature



Tiny but significant, this left lower jaw of a mammal fossil more than 70 million years old was found in southwestern Bolivia. It is among the oldest land mammal fossils found in South America and is not yet named. (National Geographic photo).

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SPORTS

Second Federation Cup victory for Czechoslovakia

ZURICH (R) — Czechoslovakia lifted the Federation Cup women's team tennis title for the second time on Sunday when West Germany's Bettina Bunge retired injured during her eagerly awaited clash with Hana Mandlikova.

Bunge quit with a hamstring injury after 35 minutes of action, one set down and trailing 3-0 in the second to hand the Czechoslovaks a match-winning 2-0 lead after Helena Sukova had beaten Claudia Kohde 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Kohde and Eva Pfaff beat Iva Budarova and Marcella Skuberska 3-6, 6-2, 6-1 in the doubles but that did little to dampen the Czechoslovak celebrations.

It was clear all was not well with Bunge from the start. She held her service just once in the opening set and won a mere four points before retiring in the second.

It was the second successive final defeat for the second seeded West Germans. They lost 3-0 last year to the United States while Czechoslovakia won the title in 1975 in their only previous final appearance.

Mandlikova broke Bunge in the third game of the opening set but

Bunge rallied to break back to love immediately.

But the 20-year-old West German's serving was poor. She double faulted five times in three consecutive service games, handing Mandlikova a second successive break for a 3-2 lead.

And when the 21-year-old former French open champion broke again to go 5-2 up she made no mistake and held serve with ease to take the set.

Mandlikova, ranked ninth in the world, one place below Bunge, broke to 15 in the first game of the second after the West German had blasted a wild forehand out of court.

It was obvious Bunge's desire for a fight was missing. She let a Mandlikova drive pass close by her in the second game and looked over to her captain in the third as Mandlikova broke again to gesture she had suffered enough.

When she retired as the players changed ends, Bunge had taken just 11 points in the match since the fourth game of the first set when she levelled at 2-2.

Sukova's looked an improbable victory after Kohde swept through

the second set and seemed to running into her best form.

Sukova broke Kohde in the third and seventh games as she wrapped up the opening set in 35 minutes.

Kohde, the West German number two and ranked 16th in the world, looked nervous and hit a string of unforced errors and weak backhands.

She opened the second by dropping serve but broke back and took the next four games to sweep into a 5-1 lead.

Sukova hit back in the seventh game, breaking Kohde with a flashing backhand cross court pass to trail 5-2, but she had to save two set points in the next game as Kohde raced to a 40-15 lead before securing the set on her third set point.

Games went with serve in the final set until the fifth when Sukova pulled level to deuce and then asked for a baby who was disturbing her near the front to be taken outside.

She justified the action by winning the game, holding the next and breaking Kohde again to take a decisive 5-2 lead.

Four uncapped players in Windies squad to tour India

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — West Indies cricket selectors have kept faith with the nucleus of their World Cup squad to which they have added four uncapped players for the party to tour India starting in October.

West Indies, beaten by India in the final of the one-day cup competition at Lord's last month, on Sunday named a 16-strong squad for the three-month tour which includes six tests and five limited overs internationals.

Clive Lloyd, 38, who earlier this week changed his mind about relinquishing the captaincy, leads the touring side with Vivian Richards as his vice-captain.

Ten of the other 12 players who took part in the World Cup are included, but middle order batsman Faouel Bacchus is dropped, and fast bowler Joel Garner left out on medical advice.

West Indies Cricket Board of Control (WICBC) Secretary Steve Camacho said on the advice of a specialist doctor, Garner would rest for two months at the end of the English season and had

consequently not been considered.

Garner, who plays for Somerset, missed several of the county's early-season matches through injury, and also suffered fitness problems during the World Cup.

Even without Garner, West Indies still have a formidable array of fast bowlers in Andy Roberts, Michael Holding, Malcolm Marshall, Winston Davis and Wayne Daniel, who will be making his first test tour since the 1976 visit to England.

The uncapped quartet are all-rounder Eldine Baptiste, middle order batsman Richard Richardson, off spinner Roger Harper and reserve wicketkeeper Milton Pydanna.

Baptiste plays for English county Kent with whom he has shown improvement this season both as an instinctively attacking batsman and fast medium bowler.

Fellow Antiguan Richardson is virtually unknown outside the Caribbean but is considered a

good prospect who last year gained experience playing club cricket in Somerset.

Harper gets his opportunity after being on the fringe of West Indies team during their recent home series against India, while Pydanna, deputy to first choice wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon, is also a useful batsman who toured Pakistan in 1980-81.

The party is completed by regular openers Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes, and middle order pair Larry Gomes and Augustine Logie.

Lloyd, who has captained West Indies in a world record 54 tests, will be returning to the scene of his international debut 17 years ago when he won the first of his 90 caps.

West Indies open their tour on Oct. 4 and when it ends on Dec. 30 they will make a short visit to Australia in January to take part with the home country and Pakistan in a one-day triangular tournament.

Comacho said the side to go to Australia would be chosen during the Indian tour.

French teenager wins Austrian Tennis Open

KITZBUHEL, Austria (R) — Unseeded French teenager Pascale Paradis outclassed Austrian champion Petra Huber to win the women's singles title at the Austrian Open Tennis Championships here on Sunday.

The 17-year-old Parisienne, serving and volleying powerfully, established her mastery in the second and third sets which she won 6-3, 6-2 after dropping the first 3-6.

Third-seeded Huber started strongly and had Paradis chasing her shots from one side of the court to the other during the opening set.

But Paradis, the French and Wimbledon junior champion, kept a cool head, extricating herself skillfully from difficult situations, and displaying greater versatility and aggression.

Huber rallied fleetingly in the final set, breaking Paradis's ser-

vise to lead 2-0, but the French girl struck back relentlessly to win the next six games and the title.

Argentine Guillermo Vilas retained the men's singles title and prevented a French-double when he beat Henri Leconte 7-6, 4-6, 6-4.

Leconte showed flashes of brilliance, particularly on the forehand, but marred his performance with unnecessary mistakes which contributed largely to his defeat.

The 20-year-old Frenchman looked to be in a winning position in the first set at 5-3 on his service, but drove a succession of groundstrokes wildly out of court and eventually lost the tie-break.

Although he won the second set, Leconte then appeared to lose concentration and Vilas powered his way to his fourth Austrian Open title.

Soviet title-holder eliminated from World Fencing event

VIENNA (R) — Soviet and Hungarian favourites topped out as three Italians and two Bulgarian brothers fought their way into the quarter-finals of the individual sabre event at the World Fencing Championship on Sunday.

Soviet title-holder Viktor Kropovskov ran into trouble in the first round of the final series, contested by 32 fencers, when he was beaten 10-5 by Italy's Marco Marin.

Kropovskov still had a chance to qualify for the last eight in the repechage but after defeating France's Hervé Granger-Veyron, he was eliminated after losing 10-7 to Ion Pop of Romania.

A similar fate befell Hungarian Imre Gedoevari, who had been fancied as one of the strongest challengers for Kropovskov's title. Beaten in the first round by Poland's Jacek Bierskowski, who sub-

sequently qualified for the quarter-finals, Gedoevari reached the third round of the loser's competition where he lost to Vasil Etropolski of Bulgaria.

Etropolski also reached the quarter-finals where he joined his brother Hristo whose path to the last eight consisted of three straight victories in the direct elimination tournament.

Frenchman Jean-Francois Lamour, and Italy's Gianfranco Dalla Barba qualified for the quarter-finals in similar manner. Dalla Barba's compatriots Fernando Meglio and Giovanni Scalzo made their way via the loser's tournament.

Soviet fencers fared badly, with only one of their five entries, Mikhail Butzev, making it to the quarter-finals, also through the losers' repechage.

Frenchman Fignon wins tour, joins the elite

PARIS (R) — Laurent Fignon of France became one of the few men to win the Tour de France at the first attempt when he was hailed by thousands of fellow Parisians at the finish of the 3,807 km race in the Champs Elysees on Sunday.

At 22 he is the youngest winner of the three-week tour since Italian Felice Gimondi in 1965. That, too, was Gimondi's first tour.

The final stage over 195 km was won by Switzerland's Gilbert Glaus, who beat Irishman Sean Kelly to the line by a fraction after the 88 riders had raced up and down the finishing area for the last 38 km.

A sudden rainstorm made the cobbled roads tricky and there

were several crashes as riders went into the corners too fast.

After a slow ride to the city which put the race half an hour behind schedule, the pace quickened as the riders headed for the Champs Elysees past the Eiffel Tower and several attacks were drawn back.

Pascal Jules of France made a bold bid to win the stage but was caught on the final six-km lap, and it was left to the fast finishers to settle the issue.

Fignon finished fourth on the stage, one second behind Glaus and Kelly, and speculation immediately arose over a possible status clash with injured team-leader Bernard Hinault, winner of four

tours.

Hinault, unable to compete this year because of a knee injury, dismissed the suggestion in a television interview when he said: "There's room for us all. The more winners we have the better."

Team manager Cyrille Guimard, who himself held the leader's yellow jersey during the 1972 tour, was not so sure.

"I'm like a man with a wife and mistress... I don't know which one to choose."

Hinault, who said he plans to recoup his losses by winning the world road race title as he did in 1980 when injury kept him out of the tour, added: "Fignon isn't a specialist sprinter or a climber but he has no weaknesses."

Apart from Fignon's triumph, French riders chalked up nine stage wins, four more than any other country to give them their best tour since 1979 when Hinault took seven of their 10 stage successes.

Fignon's only stage victory came in the 50 km time trial at Dijon. Before that his best finish had been fifth place at the summit of l'Alpe d'Huez—the day he took over the yellow jersey.

As usual, the tour had its winners and losers. Two more riders were punished for drug offences on Sunday, bringing the total for this year's race to six.

Frenchmen Jacques Bossis and Didier Vanoverschelde, tested during the alpine stages, were fined 1000 Swiss francs, given a suspended ban of a month, relegated to last place in the stage they were tested, and penalised 10 minutes overall.

Injury jinx again hits Ovett

LONDON (R) — Steve Ovett's World Championship ambitions received a severe jolt on Sunday when he pulled out of an 800 metres race through injury.

Ovett, the 1,500 metres world record-holder and Olympic 800 metres champion, was forced out with a pulled leg muscle in the closing stages after being spiked on the first lap.

Venezuelan William Wuyke went on to win from Britain's Peter Elliott, leaving Ovett an agonising wait to find out if he has done enough to claim an 800 metres place in next month's World Championships in Helsinki.

Ovett had hoped to double up in Helsinki in the 800 and 1,500 metres but may now find himself edged out of the shorter distance by arch-rival Sebastian Coe. Gary Cook and Elliott.

Former Olympic Champion John Walker of New Zealand also quit after being spiked on the first lap and Ovett admitted: "My races seem to be getting more and more physical."

"It doesn't look as if it's too serious but it is now up to the British selectors and I don't want to put any pressure on them. If I hadn't had this trouble I'm sure I would have won."

Clerc, Martinez advance to semi-finals

WASHINGTON (R) — Top seed Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina cruised into the semi-finals of the \$200,000 Washington D.C. Tennis Tournament on Sunday but 15th seed Mario Martinez of Bolivia had a tougher time beating Italy's Claudio Panatta.

Clerc, the 10th-ranked player in the world, disposed of Peru's Pablo Arraya, the tournament's ninth-seed, 6-1, 6-3, in 27 minutes. Clerc played his usual outstanding game, mixing slinging groundstrokes with punishing volleys to eliminate 44th-ranked, Arraya.

Earlier, Panatta, the surprise of the tournament with previous wins over third-seed Brian Gottfried and 14th-seed Rodney Harmon, traded groundstrokes with Martinez, the world's 63rd-ranked player.

Martinez won the first set with a 7-4 tie-breaker, but Panatta fought back with two service breaks to win the second. In the final set Martinez simply outslugged Panatta, to win 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 6-2.

There were no such problems for European Champion Steve Cram of Britain in the 1,500 metres.

Cram, who will be one of the biggest threats to Ovett in Helsinki, coasted to victory in a modest three minutes 41.69 seconds.

American Mel Latany had the quickest win of the day when he took the 200 metres in 20.61 seconds ahead of British duo Donovan Reid and Cameron Sharp.

All in all, it was a disappointing meeting for Britain's World Championship hopes.

On Friday night Coe lost his first race over one mile since 1976 when he suffered his third defeat

in four outings, this time at the hands of American Steve Scott.

Coe, Olympic champion over 1,500 metres and world record holder for the 800 and 1,000 metres and one mile, has said he is not interested in running the 1,500 metres in Helsinki.

Coe said Sunday he will spend the next fortnight seeking the elusive quality he feels is lacking in his bid to win the 800 metres in the World Championship.

"I could do with a little more confidence and I may slip in another race before Helsinki. It would be nice to go into the championships with a win under my belt," he added.

Wessinghage achieves elusive dream

BONN (R) — West German middle-distance runner Thomas Wessinghage needed more than 10 years of top-level competition to achieve the prize which seemed destined always to elude him.

Though considered one of the world's outstanding runners over the best part of a decade, Wessinghage did not have a gold, or even a silver medal to show for his efforts until the European Athletics Championships in Athens last September.

Most experts had already assigned the Athens 5,000 metres gold in advance to Britain's David Moorcroft, who two months earlier had lapped almost six seconds off the world record.

Wessinghage, while conceding he could never match such a time, put faith in his tactical ability and won the Athens final with an explosive burst 250 metres from the tape, leaving a dejected Moorcroft in third place.

His winning time of 13 minutes 12.78 seconds was personal best, but more important to the West German was the gleaming gold medal which went with it.

The 31-year-old doctor from Ingelheim near Mainz has had to contend with many disappointments in his long career.

The only medal to his name until Athens was the bronze in the 1,500 metres in the 1974 European Championships in Rome.

Perhaps his biggest frustration came in arguably his greatest race when he beat the existing world 1,500 metres record in three minutes 31.58 seconds at an international meeting in Koblenz, West Germany, in August 1981.

Unfortunately for him he finished just behind Steve Ovett of Britain in that race and so missed his only chance of becoming a world record holder.

It was small comfort that Ovett later thanked the West German orthopaedic surgeon for pushing

him to the new record and pronounced Wessinghage the only man capable of beating him, overlooking the obvious claims of compatriot Sebastian Coe.

At that time the well-groomed West German was concentrating on the 1,500 metres but later moved up more to 5,000 metres to escape the stifling competition from Ovett and Coe.

It must have felt like a classic escape from the frying pan into the fire, when Wessinghage watched Moorcroft demolish the world 5,000 metres record in Oslo.

"It was the greatest run I have ever witnessed," said a deeply impressed and doubtless worried Wessinghage, who had just been narrowly beaten by Ovett in the 2,000 metres.

He and trainer Paul Schmidt later discussed possible changes in the training schedule to beat the Moorcroft threat but decided, wisely as it turned out, to stick to the season's plan of concentrating on building up basic speed. Athens proved to be the final justification.

Wessinghage shared the honour with West German high jumper Ulrike Meyfarth of being the only winners in Athens to have competed in the Munich Olympics 10 years earlier.

Unlike Meyfarth, who leaped to a gold medal at the tender age of 16, Wessinghage made little impression then, going out in the second round of heats.

Though he gained the European 1,500 metres bronze in Rome two years later and continually broke West German and some European records at various distances, he still found it hard to make his mark in the races which counted.

In the 1976 Montreal Olympics he was caught napping in the second-round heats and failed to qualify for the finals. Two years later at the European Championships in Prague he came



Wessinghage... a decade to achieve gold.

fourth, just missing a medal. West Germany's boycott of the Moscow Olympics cost him yet another chance of success and further misfortune followed at the 1981 European Cup in Zagreb where he could place only fifth despite starting as one of the favourites.

"I just could not find the right form then," he said. "A few weeks later I ran (West German) records over 3,000 and 5,000 metres — my training eventually paid off."

With Helsinki in mind Wessinghage, who speaks perfect English, decided last autumn to escape the European winter and spend six months training in California.

He flew out to Los Angeles, giving himself an early look at conditions for next year's Olympics, and found himself a doctor's post.

In previous years, he had spent a month training in the United States each winter. The effects have not yet really shown this summer as Wessinghage has only just recovered from a mysterious infection which hampered his spring training programme.

In last month's West German Championships in Bremen he came only second in the 1,500 metres in a relatively slow 3:40.80 but he has since said he feels he is quickly returning to his peak.

Wessinghage is expected to race in the 5,000 metres in Helsinki, though he may enter the 1,500 metres as well.

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Australian citizens who were born in Australia are now required to produce original full birth certificates when applying for new passports. Citizens born out of Australia must produce whatever documentation is available. Passports cannot be issued without full documentation. If you have any queries please contact the Embassy Tel. 673246/7 between 0900 and 1200 hours Sunday to Thursday.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO AQABA PASSENGERS

To facilitate the travel between Amman and Aqaba with Alia/The Royal Jordanian Airline, an additional bus service has been scheduled daily effective 24th July 1983 to depart from Abdali Square at 5.00 a.m. passing through the Sixth Circle towards Queen Alia International Airport.

ECONOMY

World Bank sees renewed growth for Third World

WASHINGTON (R) — Economic growth in most developing countries should pick up over the next decade, but the pace of the expansion will depend on the strength of recovery in industrial nations, the World Bank said Sunday.

In one of its most optimistic forecasts in recent years the bank forecast economic growth of 4.4 per cent a year in the developing world between 1982 and 1985, and 5.5 per cent a year between 1985 and 1995.

Between 1980 and 1982 the global recession reduced Third World economic expansion to 1.9 per cent a year, while growth in the industrial world was only 0.4 per cent annually.

The forecast, in the bank's 1983 world development report, assumed that industrial economies would grow by at least three per cent a year between 1982 and 1985 and 3.7 per cent a year between 1985 and 1995.

It also assumed that both the Third World and the industrial nations would resist any further moves towards trade protectionism and that developing nations will make significant efforts to use their resources better.

Even in these circumstances, the outlook for some of the world's poorest countries remained sombre, the report said.

It projected much weaker growth than the 5.5 per cent average for low-income countries in Asia and particularly Africa.

World Bank officials stressed that their projections did not necessarily represent the most likely outcome, but rather a middle-road scenario if certain policies were followed.

Faster growth in the industrial world could result in better prospects for developing countries, while slower growth and increased trade protectionism could make the outlook considerably more bleak, they said.

The deep recession of the past two years and the accompanying sharp rises in interest rates had a severe impact on many developing countries, squeezing them between stagnating export earnings and soaring payments on their external debt.

The World Bank said the current debt problems for most of these countries were caused by cash-flow interruptions rather than actual insolvency and that global economic recovery, lower interest rates and internal adjustment programmes should greatly ease their difficulties.

Total developing country debt was estimated at \$700 billion, with 75 per cent of that figure owed to the United States.

Bank officials said each one percentage point drop in U.S. interest rates would cut total debt servicing costs for developing countries by nearly \$4 billion.

The bank noted that international steps were being taken to ease the debt difficulties for middle-income borrowers.

It said too little was being done to assist the world's poorest countries, who depend primarily on official aid programmes from industrial nations.

The bank said the outlook for such official development aid was not encouraging because only a few industrial countries seem willing to raise their contributions and some, notably the United States, may actually reduce their assistance levels.

Bank officials stressed the need for continued flows of both private lending and official aid to the developing world.

They said industrial nations will have to channel funds at a rate at least as high as their own economic growth rates if developing countries are to regain economic momentum.

The bank report noted that recent declines in world oil prices had had mixed results for the developing countries, easing financial burdens on those who are oil importers but adding to problems for oil exporters who have overborrowed and are now hard-pressed for foreign exchange currency.

The report forecast average oil price rises of 1.6 per cent a year between 1982 and 1985 as a result of renewed and rapidly increasing energy demand towards the end of the 1980s.

Bank officials said this expected increase in oil prices underlines the urgency of adopting appropriate national energy more conservation efforts and domestic prices that reflect true costs for various energy sources.

Overall Mideast investments in United States start to fall

NEW YORK (Mideast Report) —

According to figures recently released by the Office of International Banking and Portfolio Investment at the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., total cumulative Middle East oil exporters' investment in the U.S. from 1974 to the end of December 1982, aggregated \$78,728 million, up 13 per cent from the end of 1981 investment position of \$69,590 million.

Those investments stood at \$71,316 million at the end of May 1982.

The majority of this Middle East oil exporters' investment in the U.S. at the end of 1982 was placed in U.S. government securities — some 59 per cent of total investment for this group, to be exact.

Middle East oil producers held a total of \$46,463 million in these government securities at the end of 1982, as compared with \$38,993 million at the close of 1981.

Of the \$46,463 million invested by Middle East oil producing countries at the end of 1982, \$33,316 million or 72 per cent was held in the form of U.S. treasury bonds and notes.

This compares with cumulative \$25,782 million in U.S. treasury bonds and notes in 1981.

Further, \$7,070 million was invested in the form of U.S. treasury bills and certificates in 1982, as compared with \$7,006 million in 1981, while \$6,078 million was placed in U.S. federal agency issues last year vs. \$6,205 million at the close of 1981.

The Middle East oil exporters were net sellers of U.S. corporate bonds in 1982 for the first time since 1974, with their cumulative position in this facility dropping over 10 per cent from \$6,496 million at the end of 1981 to \$5,802 million at the close of 1982.

Interest in U.S. corporate stocks wane.

Middle East interest in U.S.

corporate stocks also waned over last year with new purchases of only \$368 million, the lowest level since 1974.

Middle East oil cumulative investment in U.S. corporate stocks stood at \$9,417 million at the end of 1982 as compared with \$9,049 million in 1981.

Middle East petrodollar cumulative holdings in U.S. commercial bank liabilities improved in 1982 to \$6,431 million last year from \$6,189 million in 1981.

Those holdings had dropped by \$2,367 million between 1980 and 1981.

Of the \$6,431 million in U.S. bank liabilities held by Middle East investors at the end of 1982, \$705 million were in the form of demand deposits, \$1,505 million in time deposits and \$4,221 million in other bank instruments, including negotiable time certificates of deposit.

This compares with the end of 1981 cumulative position in demand deposits of \$1,028 million, time deposits \$650 million, and other bank liabilities \$4,511 million.

The 1980 figures for these holdings were demand deposits \$2,290 million, time deposits \$696 million, and other bank liabilities \$5,571 million.

Less deposits reported in U.S. banks

In addition, according to figures recently released by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank (Fed), Middle East oil exporting countries have continued to make less deposits in major foreign branches of U.S. banks in the first quarter of this year.

As of March 31, the Fed put Middle East petrodollar holdings in foreign branches of U.S. banks at \$13.23 billion, down 15 per cent from \$15.5 billion at the close of last year.

In the first three quarters of 1982, deposits averaged some \$17.6 billion.

The withdrawals are said to be the result of lower oil revenues,

shifts to other investment vehicles, particularly securities, and some movement of deposits from foreign offices to domestic headquarters and government agencies.

Cumulative nonbank liabilities of Middle East oil producing countries stood at \$1,608 million at the end of 1982, while holdings in U.S. government securities were estimated at \$4,625 million at the close of last year, according to treasury statistics.

That compares to \$984 million for nonbank liabilities and \$4,443 million for U.S. government securities at the end of 1981.

Direct investment in U.S. falls

The U.S. Treasury Department put Middle East oil exporters' direct investment in the U.S. at \$936 million for the year 1982, down from \$2,850 million in 1981 which includes the \$2.5 billion purchase of Santa Fe International by the Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC) in October 1981.

The cumulative figure for Middle East direct investment in the U.S. at the close of last year was cited by the Treasury Department at \$4,382 million vs. \$3,446 million in 1981.

Further, preliminary figures for Middle East purchases of U.S. treasury bonds and notes for the January-March period of 1983 show net sales of \$802 million for the three-month period.

It is the first instance of Middle East net selling of these instruments since 1979 when the oil producers of that region made net liquidations of \$1,014 million.

The cumulative figure for Middle East oil producers' holdings in U.S. treasury bonds and notes was \$32,514 million at the end of March 1983 as compared with \$33,316 million at the close of 1982. Middle East purchases of U.S. treasury bills and certificates totalled \$112 million in the first three months of this year as compared to \$64 million for all of 1982, while their holdings in U.S. federal agency issues was augmented by \$78 million in this per-

iod as opposed to net sales of \$127 million in 1982.

As a result, the cumulative position of Middle East oil exporters' holdings in U.S. government securities at the end of March 1983 fell to \$45,851 million, down from \$46,463 million at the close of 1982.

Interest in bonds, stocks decline in '83

Interest in both U.S. corporate bonds and corporate stocks has declined in the first three months of this year with \$170 million and \$127 million respectively in net sales of these issues.

The Middle East cumulative investment position in U.S. corporate bonds fell to \$5,632 million at the end of this March from \$5,802 million at the end of last year, while the level of holdings in U.S. corporate stocks slumped to \$9,290 million in the first quarter of this year from \$9,417 million at the end of 1982.

Middle East bank liabilities also dropped in the first three months of 1983 with cumulative holdings sliding from \$6,431 million in 1982 to \$6,004 million in January-March 1983.

From end of December 1982 to end of March 1983, Middle East cumulative holdings in demand deposits declined from \$705 million to \$662 million while time deposits fell by a minimal \$9 million to \$1,496 million.

Other Mideast commercial bank liabilities dropped \$375 million from \$4,221 million at the end of 1982 to \$3,846 million at the end of last March.

In summary, Middle East oil exporters' interest in all U.S. financial instruments appears to be flagging due to the pressure of diminished oil revenues, with the exception of U.S. treasury bills and certificates and U.S. federal agency issues, both of which have seen increased attentions in the first quarter of this year because of their short-term and liquid nature as well as their added security.

India intensifies undersea search

NEW DELHI (R) — India is intensifying its search for mineral riches on the Indian Ocean bed.

Last month it acquired a \$40 million, West German-built oceanographic vessel, one of only 10 of its kind in the world, to add to its four other exploration craft.

A year ago India launched a major plan to undersea mineral wealth after it discovered a carpet of metal-bearing nodules on the Indian Ocean bed.

Mineral surveys of India's west coast have been completed and the eastern shoreline is now being mapped. The findings have not been disclosed but officials said

large deposits of monazite, from which isotopes are produced, have been discovered on both coasts.

Much more ambitious is the search for ore-bearing rocks lying beneath the central Indian Ocean, about 2,200 kilometres from the Indian coast, 10 degrees south of the equator.

Of the ocean-floor studied, about one million square kilometres was found covered with manganese and iron nodules which also contain nickel, copper, and cobalt, he said.

They were found at a depth of over three kilometres in concentrations varying from five to 20

kilogramme per square metre.

India's deep-sea probes have won the country international status as a "pioneer investor" which gives it exclusive mining rights over an area of up to 150,000 square kilometres in the Indian Ocean.

Other pioneer investors are France, Japan, the Soviet Union and four multi-national consortia recognised under the United Nations Law of the Sea convention for having spent at least \$30 million in research and exploration.

Ocean development secretary Mr. Rahoore Qasim said India had notified the preparatory com-

mission of the seabed authority of two large sites in the central Indian Ocean. A formal application for registering the sites in India's name would be made soon.

If there were no overlapping claims, India expected to get the go ahead to exploit one site. The other would be kept in reserve.

Mr. Qasim said commercial mining was unlikely to start before 1990 because of the high cost and risk involved though preparatory work connected with mining the nodules would be accelerated once the commission allocated the pioneer areas.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

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"It's the boss' idea. It's part of his employee assertiveness program!"

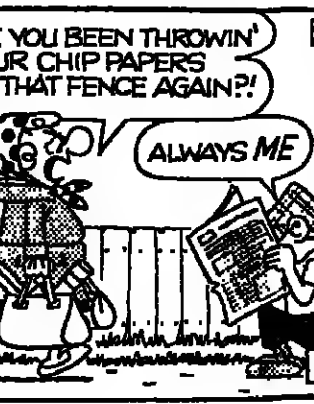
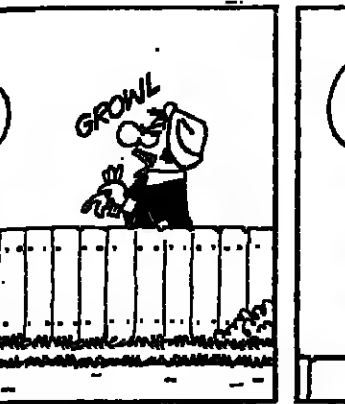
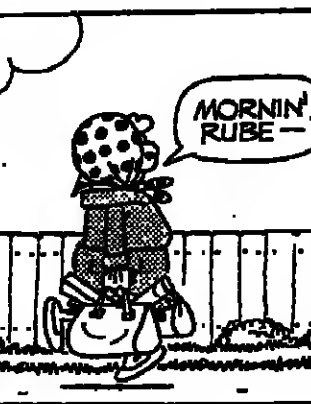
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 25, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today is a very interesting day for it is one of those times when you will be able to start the week right by looking into all sorts of new and modern methods. Think dramatically.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact individuals who are progressive and operating on a more advanced platform and find out how you can make headway.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Become more cognizant of the new technological trend and you find that success will come easier in the future.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study newspaper and brochures well so that you gain knowledge concerning how to become more progressive.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study into new business methods so that they can brighten up your future considerably, if you start using them.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to confer with successful persons in the modern world and to find out what their methods are, so you can emulate them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use new mechanisms so that you can keep promises you have made to others more easily. Co-workers will co-operate.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Follow through on amusements suggested to you by your good friends and have a good time. Drive carefully.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your home and figure out how to make it more charming and comfortable and increase harmony there.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study those periodicals at hand and get ideas and suggestions for improving your mode of life.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study some property which has recently been renovated or built and get good ideas for improving your own.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You know the answer to certain problems that are bothering you, so get busy and solve them now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You get a sudden inspiration that should be put in motion so that you can increase your abundance more easily.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... be or she will be unpredictable and this is the very quality that will bring the greatest amount of success during the lifetime, peculiarly enough. Don't forever try to correct your progeny, but be sure you plan now for a good education.

"The Stars Impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. DeWitt

ACROSS

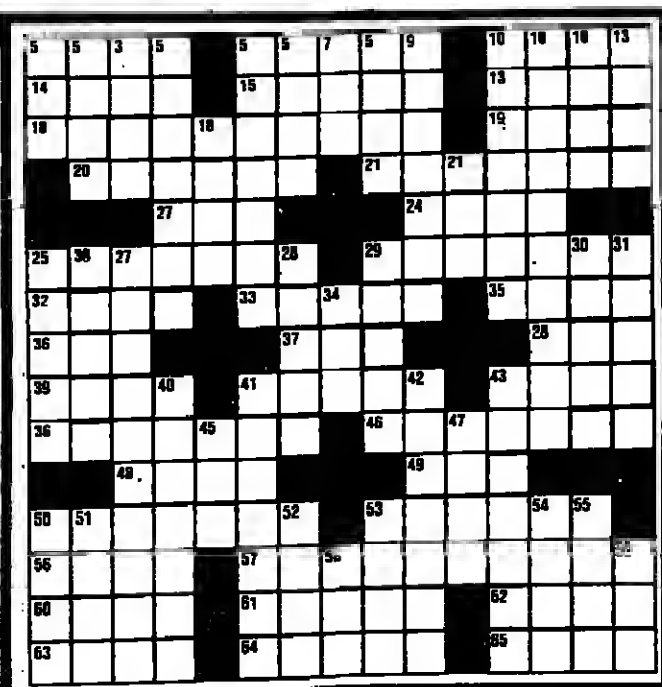
- Ride the waves
- Handle a team of horses
- Fasten
- Having wings
- Consumed
- Step
- Tumbler
- Iota
- Inherent character
- Telugu
- Article
- Don
- Was pusillanimous
- Periods of time

DOWN

- Adage
- Bator
- Pro
- Worried
- Mid, DD, etc.
- Throat rattle
- Give
- Whirl
- Waistcoat
- Stored
- Of apes
- Hallgram-mite
- Stomach acidity
- Precious stones

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

GOO SULIA TIA
LIMA ASIAN TRAP
DIVAN PETITIO ATRE
LIGATED CLACKER
OCALIA HOLDS
EUBO GRUM
EAT HEM TIK AIR
OICIASTE MALEFIC
UBER EMTY
SWIRL NEWELL
POTTERS DEGRADE
ORIO APPAL NIGH
TRIN VITIA AVIER
SYN EVIAN LER



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOODU

RAYAR

PRUSHE

CREBIK

When you save money for a rainy day, some one always comes along at the last minute to do this.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUPIL GRAVE JOSTLE HEARTH
Answer: What those gossip reporters often give you the lowdown on—THE HIGHER-UPS

WORLD

Lack of funds further delays Salvador polls

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Political indecision and technical difficulties are endangering and delaying El Salvador's plan for early national elections and the United States is partly to blame, Salvadorean officials said.

U.S. officials here said Washington promised \$6.2 million and a computer to speed up compilation of an electoral register. The cash has since been cut to \$3.4 million and is not expected to arrive until early next month.

"If we had had the money as planned in March, we could have held elections next month," an elections council spokesman said. A leading member of the centrist Democratic Action Party and a deputy in the constituent assembly, Nelson Segovia, warned that though the time for elections was running out, the assembly has not adopted a constitution or an electoral law.

No date has been set for elections and no decision made on the type of poll to hold — presidential, municipal, assembly or a combination of these.

Two of the assembly's six parties, the moderate Christian Democrats and the rightwing National Republican Alliance (ARENA), favour elections this year.

"The rest of the parties said it did not matter whether we held

elections in 1983 or 1984. But what does matter is that the elections are conducted with an instrument guaranteeing their credibility," Mr. Segovia said. "That instrument is an electoral register."

Members of the Central Elections Council (CCE), a state agency in charge of registering voters, said elections this year with a register would be impossible.

Its members hold that the citizens identification card used in past elections is unreliable and have discovered 60,000 duplicate cards.

El Salvador originally planned optional elections for March next year. Government officials here say Washington pressed for an earlier date.

In February, President Reagan sent Central American special envoy Richard Stone here to urge this, evidently to dramatise the government's commitment to democracy and reconciliation in this civil war-torn nation.

The elections council spokesman said: "We told Stone that elections this year were impossible

because we did not have money to create a registry. He said, 'no problem. I'll have the money for you in a week.' That was five months ago. We have yet to see anything."

Pushing to hold elections in the next five months would virtually exclude leftist participation, he added.

"How is it possible, if they want to invite the left to participate in elections, that they don't allow enough time?"

More military advisers

NEW YORK (R) — The Pentagon has asked President Reagan to more than double the number of American military advisers in El Salvador to 125 next year, the New York Times said Sunday.

It quoted senior administration officials as saying the Defence Department asked that the advisers be allowed to accompany Salvadorean forces into the field, although they still would be forbidden to engage in combat against left-wing insurgents.

Some aides have warned that if Mr. Reagan raised the present limit of advisers from 55, a hostile Congress might impose a legal ceiling.

The Defence Department told Mr. Reagan that the increase is essential to help improve the field performance of the Salvadorean military, the times said.



FOR SALE: A guard stands inside the shell of the Air Canada DC-9 jet in which 23 people died last month at the Greater Cincinnati airport. Salvage crews began pulling apart the remains of the plane last week. Air-Ground Equipment Sales hopes to sell \$1 million worth of parts from the aircraft.

S. Africa unable to define baby's race

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's leading opposition politician said his party would raise in parliament the plight of a tiny abandoned baby whose race the government cannot decide.

The month-old girl must be given a racial category under the country's policy of apartheid — separation of the races based on white supremacy but because her parents cannot be traced, experts are unsure what colour she is.

Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert told Reuters Sunday: "Nothing illustrates the absurdity of trying to keep a human and book more poignantly than the story of this little baby."

Mr. Slabbert, speaking from Cape Town, said his party would take up the baby's case when the current parliamentary recess was

over. The PFP, the official opposition party, is committed to ending apartheid.

The baby, named Lize Venter after a sister at a white hospital where she is being cared for, was found two weeks ago in a paper bag in a street in Pretoria, the South African capital.

Until her race is decided, she cannot be adopted or go into foster care, social workers say.

Lize, who was photographed at the hospital Saturday by local newspapers, does not have the features that would classify her as black under South African law.

The baby, who weighs about three kilos, could be either white or coloured (mixed race) and no scientific technique exists to decide for sure which is correct. The dilemma over the baby has

revived memories in the white-ruled republic of the early days of apartheid, introduced after the national party took power in 1948.

Reclassification of people into different racial groups destroyed careers, ended romances and humiliated hundreds. South African law prohibits sexual relations between people of different racial groups.

The government, when faced with a similar problem to Lize's in the early 1970s, said classification could be left until firm evidence of race was available.

For Lize, the decision will affect every aspect of her life, the social workers said. The quality of her education, area of residence and job prospects all hang on her colour.

Rains wreck parts of Japan

TOKYO (R) — Nearly 120 people were feared dead Sunday as rescue workers battled through the wreckage of mudcovered homes destroyed by torrential rains.

Police said 48 people had been killed with 69 others still missing in western Japan.

A fireman was reported dead or missing as defence force personnel joined police and firemen to force a way through to victims trapped by landslides, they said.

Shimane prefecture on the Japan sea coast was hardest hit in the rainstorm in the past two days, with 44 people dead and 68 others still missing, police added.

The disaster matched the prefecture's worst rain storm since World War II when 112 were killed or missing in 1964.

The downpour up to 550 mm triggered 155 landslides as well as flooding in four prefectures in western areas of the main island of Honshu, police told Reuters.

They said more than 25,000 people were affected by the disaster and 524 houses destroyed or washed away, with 12,000 more homes engulfed by flood water and mud.

The meteorological agency said no further downpour was expected in the area.

A government team left for the disaster area to make an inspection by helicopter. Roads have been cut at 104 places and railway services paralysed, officials said.

Flood threat eases in China as heatwave grips Peking

PEKING (R) — Heavy rains sweeping seven of China's major rivers were forecast to ease Sunday as officials told people in the heatwave-hit Peking area to use less water.

China's leaders issued a nationwide flood alert Saturday for areas ranging from Heilongjiang in the north to Guangdong in the south. The alert followed severe flooding along the Yangtze River which killed at least 100 people.

Newspapers made no mention of the situation along the seven rivers but the central meteorological office forecast light rain and breezes in the affected areas Sunday.

By contrast, the north China plain around Peking was still sweltering and weathermen said no relief was in sight.

The Peking Daily said factories had been told to cut water consumption by up to 50 per cent. While the New China News Agency (NCNA) said temperatures above 37 degrees (about 100 Fahrenheit) had been recorded in Peking and several other cities in the area.

It said some government departments had cut their work day to six hours because of the heat. Older employees were working only a half-day.

But for many other areas, torrential rain has posed a major flood threat for three weeks. All seven provinces on the Yangtze were seriously affected with millions of people called out to fight floods and shore up dykes.

The NCNA said train services had resumed on the important line from Chengdu to Chongqing in southwestern Sichuan Province. It had been cut by landslides caused by heavy rain earlier this month.

Hotels need faith healer

BAGUIO, Philippines (R) — Hotel owners in the northern Philippines are looking for a faith healer to replace one who used to attract thousands of tourists before he died two years ago, the hotel owners association said Sunday.

Hotel association secretary Richie Benavides told reporters fewer visitors had come to the mountain resort of Baguio about 250 kilometres north of Manila since the death of Antonio Agapao, whose healing sessions there were the main tourist attraction.

Agapao, who earned international renown as a faith healer, ran a luxury spiritual cure centre and resort before he died in hospital from a cerebral haemorrhage.

The hotel association said about 71,000 foreigners attended healing sessions conducted by Agapao and other faith healers from 1960 to 1981, accounting for about 70 per cent of tourists. But after Agapao died the proportion seeking faith cures dropped to about 30 per cent.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Youths on rampage in New York

NEW YORK (R) — Eighty-four people were arrested after gangs of youths rampaged through city centre streets Saturday night following a free concert in New York's Central Park by singer Diana Ross, police said. Eyewitnesses said hundreds of youths rampaged through the city centre robbing concert-goers and passers-by following the concert, which was watched by some 350,000 people. One mugger who stabbed a youth was shot and wounded by a detective, police said. A police spokesman said 35 people were arrested for robbery, 28 for possession of drugs, six for assault and 15 on other charges. Forty-three people were injured in the muggings, two of them stabbed, according to press reports.

China selects nuclear plant site

PEKING (R) — China has selected a site for its biggest planned nuclear power station and construction work should start soon. Guangdong provincial radio said. The radio said a board of experts had selected a site just east of Dapengcun on Daya Bay, near the southern city of Shenzhen. The huge project, estimated at about \$5 billion to build, was likely to involve large contracts for British and French technology and to provide part of its power to Hong Kong.

Hungary backs Soviet warning

MOSCOW (R) — Hungary Saturday gave its backing to a Soviet threat to retaliate against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. A joint communique issued at the end of a visit to the Soviet Union by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar declared the new weapons would pose an additional threat to the security of the communist Warsaw Pact alliance which would require a response. "They (the Warsaw Pact states) will take effective counter-measures and will under no circumstances permit a military superiority over themselves," it added.

Hepatitis 'b' vaccine developed

THE HAGUE (R) — An effective and safe vaccine against the infectious hepatitis "b" virus which causes liver cancer has been developed. Prof. Ken Murray of Edinburgh University said here. Prof. Murray said development of the vaccine was carried out by the U.S. biotechnology biogen concern of Cambridge, Massachusetts and the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO). Murray, who led the research team, said the development was of great importance because the number of carriers of the hepatitis "b" virus throughout the world was estimated at 200 million.

Indonesian volcano destroys island

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's Mount Colo volcano on the tropical island of Una-Una is likely to have incinerated most of the island's animal and plant life after erupting violently for the third time in a week, the official news agency Antara said Sunday. The island's 7,000 people had all been safely evacuated to nearby Sulawesi in northeastern Indonesia and there were no reports of casualties. But Antara quoted a local government spokesman as saying much of the plant and animal life on Una-Una, including more than 700,000 coconut trees, must now have been burned by superheated smoke and steam. Scientists monitoring Mount Colo, which until last week had been dormant since 1898, have been forced to withdraw to a boat moored offshore.

Indonesia raps Amnesty International

JAKARTA (R) — The head of Indonesia's intelligence, coordinating agency, Yoga Sugama, has criticised Amnesty International as a trouble maker and said the London based human rights group had singled out Indonesia although there were human rights abuses the world over.

Britain's opposition Labour Party wrecks 'dream ticket'

LONDON (R) — A fresh row in Britain's feud-ridden opposition Labour Party has wrecked the chances of a new leadership emerging to unite the party's left and right wings, newspapers said Sunday.

The present leader, left-winger Michael Foot, stepped down in October and moderate party members had hoped the two front-runners in the race to succeed him, Neil Kinnock on the left and Roy Hattersley on the right, would team up after the contest, with the loser becoming deputy leader.

The projected alliance, dubbed the "dream ticket", was seen as a way of healing the divisions which helped to bring the party to one of the worst defeats in its history in

last month's general election.

But Mr. Hattersley clashed with Mr. Foot at a meeting on Thursday and the British press said Sunday the ensuing storm had dashed the hopes of an alliance.

"Labour loses dream ticket", said the Observer. "Labour's squabbles put 'dream ticket' in danger", was the view of the Sunday Times, while the Sunday Telegraph said in an editorial that the prospect had sunk without trace.

At the private meeting of Labour politicians on Thursday Hattersley, 50, angered Foot by criticising his leadership, press accounts said.

Mr. Foot, 70 Saturday and party leader since October 1980, emerged from the meeting at the

House of Commons wagging a finger at Mr. Hattersley and saying: "Don't you ever talk to me like that again."

Labour politicians, told reporters the argument started during a discussion on widening the franchise for the leadership election in October.

Also running for leader are left-winger Eric Heffer, 61, and Peter Shore, 59, who is on the centre-left of the party.

Mr. Kinnock, 41, is regarded as the favourite and has Mr. Foot's backing. Mr. Hattersley's supporters now privately admit that their candidate could lose even the deputy leadership to hardline left-winger challenger Michael Meacher.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q. — You probably know that California is the land of strange religions and cults. It also seems to be the center of weird bidding ideas in bridge. The latest is a system whereby the first bids of both opener and responder have nothing to do with the suits they hold. Instead, each shows his point count to determine to what level it is safe to bid. Once that is established, the partners search for the best spot at or below the pre-determined level. Those who use this method seem to be doing fairly well, but I would like your opinion. — C. Baker, San Francisco, Calif.

A. — This is one thing that California cannot claim for itself. Over the years, I have seen many variations of this idea, but none has lasted. In my opinion, there are many good reasons why these methods don't survive.

Point count is ill will and good as a guide to where you want to go. But to have a playable spot at that level presupposes that you have a fit. All too often, that supposition proves to be false.

For example, suppose that one hand has 17 points and the other 10. There is no doubt that game is within your grasp—if you have a fit. If you don't, it may be wise to get out of the auction before the doubling starts. Using the methods you describe, you probably have to open one heart or one spade, and partner's response gets you to the two-level before you have even begun to show your suits. By the time you discover that you have no fit, you are probably too high!

Another drawback is that the nature of the system makes it difficult to handle

preemptive bids at a high level. Assume that opener bids one club, to show a hand of some 13 points, and the next hand overcalls with three spades. Responder could be sitting with a 12-point hand and not know what to do. In theory, the hand belongs to his side, but he must take action at the four-level when he does not know what type of hand opener has (balanced or unbalanced) or what partner's long suit is. And to double in the dark for penalties purely on the strength of point count courts disaster.

I feel that most players would do better if they forgot about exotic methods and concentrated on mastering fundamentals. I know all the arguments about artificial club systems laboring from the same disadvantages as the methods you describe, but few will deny their efficacy. However, one club systems use just one artificial opening bid, and that on relatively strong hands only. And they have a complete structure for handling subsequent developments. But such systems are too intricate and involve too much memory work for the average player to bother with!

Q. — If you had to choose to play only one convention, with everything else natural, which one would you select? — R. Williams, Atlanta, Ga. **A.** — I think that most top players would say that they can't do without some sort of signaling method in the play of the cards. I would hazard a guess that most of them would choose attitude signals. The one bidding convention I think is essential is some form of forcing opening bid. Without that there would be no way to describe accurately the strength of a hand.

Soviet doctors say drunkards should pay for medical treatment

MOSCOW (R) — Drunkards are a drain on the Soviet Union's free medical system and should pay for treatment, two physicians said Sunday in an article which Western diplomats said indicated growing official concern over alcoholism.

Doctors V. Kostyuk and V. Afanasyev wrote in the trade union daily newspaper Trud that it costs thousands of roubles to treat "green snake" (vodka) victims, adding experimental payment schemes for alcoholics had begun in some areas.

The two doctors, of Kemerov, western Siberia, said: "There should be legislation so that all kinds of medical expenses are met by the individual if he has suffered under the effects of alcohol."

The Soviet daily press rarely touches on alcoholism, preferring to discuss it in specialised sociological journals.

Alcoholism is known as a serious problem in the Soviet Union and as the prime cause of death among males. It also has been named as the main reason for the rocketing divorce rate.

The Siberian doctors said that at their hospital alone 1,460 people under the influence of alcohol had been treated last year at a cost of 150,000 roubles (\$202,000 at the official exchange rate).

Twenty to 25 vodka victims were brought to the hospital every day, stretching the ambulance and hospital service at the expense of the ordinary working person.

The doctors' article appeared without comment from Trud, indicating it had the paper's approval.

Soviet revellers who are picked up by the militia and taken to special sobering-up stations have to pay for their overnight accommodation, but those admitted to hospital are treated free.

Ex-minister hopes for royal pardon

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Former Malaysian cabinet Minister Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, whose appeal against the death sentence was turned down by the country's highest court Saturday, will file for a royal pardon.

His counsel, Jagjit Singh, said Sunday he would appeal to the pardons board — headed by the Malaysian king — within reasonable time.

Only a royal pardon can save Datuk Mokhtar, 42, from the gallows.

He was found guilty of killing a political rival shortly before general elections last April.

But the federal court Saturday allowed an appeal by village headman Rahmat Satiman, 54, jointly charged with Datuk Mokhtar for murder, and dismissed all charges against him.

Datuk Mokhtar, a former culture, youth and sports minister until his conviction in March by the high court here, is still a Member of Parliament in the Tampin constituency of the southern state of Negri Sembilan.

Malaysia's speaker of Parliament, Datuk Mohamad Zahir Ismail, said the conviction did not automatically disqualify Datuk Mokhtar as a member.

He said a motion had to be introduced to the lower house for a decision to be made. The next session of parliament is due to begin Monday.

After federal court judge Eus-office Abdulcader had finished reading his 44-page judgement in English Saturday, Datuk Mokhtar, who had sat grim-faced throughout, hugged his wife and mother.

Communal violence reportedly surging up in India once again

NEW DELHI (R) — Communal violence, mostly between Hindus and Muslims, is on the increase in India, according to an official study.

The report published by the Indian home (interior) ministry showed 1,170 people were killed in communal clashes between 1978 and 1982.

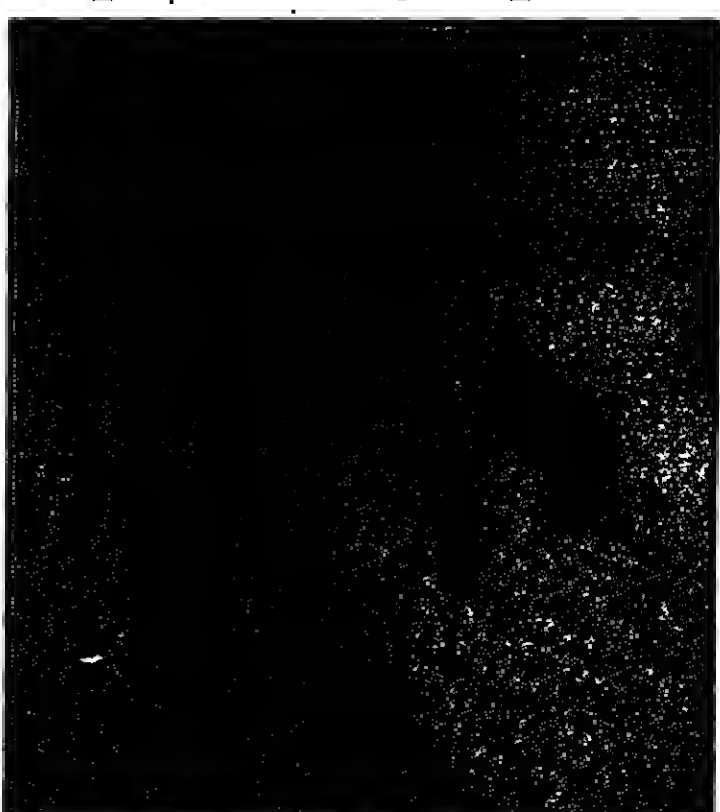
The number of deaths rose from 110 in 1978 to 238 in 1982. The worst year in the five-year period under review was 1980 when 427 incidents and 375 deaths were recorded.

The report said the upward trend had continued in the first four months of 1983 with 160 incidents involving 50 deaths.

These figures do not include 3,000 people who died in violence which flared during elections in February in the northeast Indian state of Assam.

Assamese vs. Bengalis

Those clashes pitted indigenous Assamese against Bengali-



Ex-Malaysian cabinet Minister Datuk Mokhtar being led out of the Federal Court Saturday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Justice Eusoff said the prosecution had proved beyond doubt the murder weapon belonged to Datuk Mokhtar and was in his possession at the time of the killing.

He said Datuk Mokhtar had plotted to shoot Datuk Mohamad Taha Talib, assembly speaker in the former minister's state of Negri Sembilan, because of political antagonism.

In March the trial judge had

said Datuk Mokhtar was disappointed when Datuk Taha, a fellow member of the country's main political party — the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) — was named speaker instead of his own candidate.

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